

4. In a flate of subjection.  
How comes it that, having been once *low* brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves to *Lo* Low, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Probably misprinted for *lower*.  
The value of guineas was *lowered* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. *Swift.*  
To *Low*, *v. n.* [Ploian, Saxon.] The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *le*; the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *low*.] To *bellow* as a cow.  
Doth the wild ass bray when he has grafs? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder?  
The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries, And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the skies. *Job vi. 5.*  
Fair Lo grae'd the field, but Lo now,  
With horns exalted low, and seems to *low*. *Dryden.*  
He had been born some simple shepherd's heir,  
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy sheep's care. *Prior.*  
LOWELL, *n. f.* [*laeg*, Dutch; *leg*, Saxon; or *leg*, Mlandick, a flame, and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Low* denotes a flame in Scotland; and to *low*, to flame.  
LOWE, *n. f.*  
*Low*, *low*, comes from the Saxon *pleag*, a hill, heap, or barrow; and so the Gothic *blaiw* is a monument or barrow.  
To *LOWER*, *v. a.* [from *low*.]  
1. To bring low; to bring down by way of subjection.  
As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way,  
Let all the naval world do homage pay;  
With faithful reverence their top-honours *lower*,  
Confessing the alford power. *Prior.*  
The suppliant nations  
Bow to its ensigns, and with *lower'd* fails  
Confess the ocean's queen. *Smith's Phœdrus and Hippolytus.*  
2. To suffer to sink down.  
When the water of rivers issues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such particles of loose matter as it met with in its passage through the stone, and it sustains those particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them; and lets them fall.  
*Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
3. To lessen; to make less in price or value.  
The kingdom will lose by this *lowering* of interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*  
Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their interest.  
*Child on Trade.*  
To *LOWER*, *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink.  
The present pleasure,  
By revolution *lowering*, does become  
The opposite of itself. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
To *LOW'ER*, *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word; it was originally applied to the appearance of the sky, it is no more than to *grow* low, as the sky seems to do in dark weather: if it was first used of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look afkance.]  
To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.  
Now is the winter of our discontent  
Made glorious Summer by this son of York;  
And all the clouds that *lower'd* upon our house,  
In the deep boom of the ocean buried. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
The *lowering* spring, with lavish rain,  
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*  
When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes.  
*Addison's Spectator*, N.º 83.  
The dawn is overcast, the morning *low'rs*,  
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison's Cata.*  
As if on Swinthen's feast the welkin *lowrs*,  
And ev'ry penthouse streams with hasty show'rs,  
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay.*  
To *low*; to pour; to look fullen.  
There was Diana when Actæon saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might see the workman meant to let forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*  
He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,  
But fullen discontent *low'ring* on her face;  
Then, impatient of tongue, her silence broke,  
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*  
LOW'ER, *v. f.* [from the verb.]  
Cloudiness; gloominess.  
Cloudiness of look.  
Philœlea was jealous for become, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
WING'ERLY, *adv.* [from *lower*.] With cloudiness; gloomily.  
WERMOST, *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most*.] Lowest.  
Plants have their feminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowermost*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now *lowermost*, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by defending; ascending in compa-

tion to the whole instrument, and descending in respect of  
 its several parts. *William's Dedication.*  
 Lo<sup>W</sup>LAND. *n. f.* [*low and land*.] The country that is low in  
 respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.  
 What a devil's he?  
 His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,  
 And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens,  
 Then breathe the wholesome fumes with all his force. *Dryd.*  
 No natural caufe the fount from brooks or bogs,  
 Or marshy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*  
 Lo<sup>W</sup>LIVELY. *adv.* [*from lively*.]  
 1. Humbly; without pride.  
 2. Meantly; without dignity.  
 Lo<sup>W</sup>LIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from lively*.]  
 1. Humility; freedom from pride.  
*Lowliness* is young ambition's ladder,  
 Whereto the climber upward turns his face.  
 The king-becoming graces,  
 As justice, verity, temperance, steadfastness,  
 Bounty, per severance, mercy, *lowliness*,  
 Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;  
 I have no reliſh of them. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
 Eve,  
 With *lowliness* majestic, from her feat,  
 And grace, that whoſo ſaw to wiſh her ſlay,  
 Roſe.  
 If with a true Chriſtian *lowliness* of heart, and a devout  
 fervency of ſoul, we perform them, we ſhall find, that they  
 will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike pre-  
 parations of which we truſt. *Atturbury's Sermon.*  
 2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depreſſion.  
 They continued in that *lowliness* until the time that the di-  
 vifion between the two houſes of Lancaſter and York aroſe.  
*Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 The *lowliness* of my fortune has not yet brought me to  
 flatter vice, and it is my duty to give teſtimony to virtue.  
 Dryden's Preface to *Albion*.  
 Lo<sup>W</sup>LY. *adj.* [*from low*.]  
 1. Humble; meek; mild.  
 Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am  
 meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt. xi. 29.*  
 He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad; we  
 of our parts faluted him in a very *lowly* and ſubmiſſive man-  
 ner, as looking that from him we ſhould receive ſentence of  
 life or death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 With cries they fill'd the holy ſanc;  
 Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilionce began. *Dryden.*  
 The heavens are not pure in his fight, and he charges even  
 his angels with *lowly*; with how *lowly* a reverence muſt we  
 bow down our ſouls before ſo excellent a being, and adore a  
 nature ſo much ſuperior to our own. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
 2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.  
 From the natal hour diſtinctive names,  
 One common right the great and *lowly*'s claims. *Pope.*  
 3. Not lofty; not ſublime.  
 For all who read, and reading not diſdain,  
 Theſe rural poems, and their *lowly* train,  
 The name of Varus of inferi'd ſhall ſee. *Dryd. Silent.*  
 Lo<sup>W</sup>LY. *adv.* [*from low*.]  
 1. Not highly; meantly; without grandeur; without dignity.  
 I will ſhew myſelf highly fed, and *lowly* taught; I know  
 my buſineſs is but to the court. *Shakspeare.*  
 'Tis better to be *lowly* born,  
 And range with humble lives in content,  
 Than to be perk'd up in a glittering grief,  
 And wear a golden modality. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*  
 Humbly; meekly; modestly.  
 Heaven's will for thee too high  
 To know what paſſes there; be *lowly* wiſe;  
 Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Milton.*  
 Another crowd  
 Prefer'd the fame requeſt, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*  
 Lo<sup>W</sup>LY. *n. f.* [*low*, *lively*; *lean*, Dutch, a flupid drone.] A  
 ſcoundrel; a raſcal.  
 King Stephen was a worthy peer,  
 His breeches coſt him but a crown,  
 He thought them ſixpence all too dear,  
 And therefore call'd the taylor *low*. *Shakspeare.*  
 Lo<sup>W</sup>NESS. *n. f.* [*from low*.]  
 Abſence of height; ſmall diſtance from the ground.  
 The *low*  
 By th' height, the *lowneſs*, or the mean, if death,  
 Or ſozion follow. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 The *lowneſs* of the bough where the fruit cometh, inaketh  
 the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you ſhall even ſee,  
 in apricots upon a wall, the greateſt fruits towards the bot-  
 tom. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. Nov. 432.*  
 In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch  
 makes it ride in height, the *lowneſs* often opens it in breadth.  
 Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.  
 Means of cure, whether mental or external.  
 Nothing could have ſubdu'd nature  
 To ſuch a *lowneſs*, but his unkind daughter. *Shakspeare. Now*

Now I must

To the young man fend humble treaties,  
And palter in the shift of *lovnesh*. Shakespeare

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.  
The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply  
a certain meanness of mind, as well as *lovnesh* of condition South's Sermons

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness.  
A transcendent height, as *lovnesh* me,  
Makes her not free, or not flow.  
His style is accommodated to his subject, either high or  
low; if his fault be too much *lovnesh*, that of Perius is the  
hardness of his metaphors. Dryden

5. Submissiveness.  
The people were in such *lovnesh* of obedience as subjects  
were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty  
years under to politic a king as his father. Bacon

6. Depression; dejection.  
Hence proceeded that poverty and *lovnesh* of spirit to which  
a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person. Swift

**LOWTHOUGHTED.** *adj.* [*low* and *thought*.] Having the thoughts  
with-held from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of  
sentiment; narrow mindedness.  
Above the smok and stir of this dim spot,  
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,  
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being Milton.  
O grace keep! Oh! our virtue heav'nly fair!  
Divine obligation of *lowthoughted* care!  
Fresh in coming hope, thy daughter of the sky,  
And faith our duty into immortality! Pope.

**LOWSPIRITED.** *adj.* [*low* and *spirited*.] Dejected; depressed; not  
lively; not vivacious; not spiritedly.  
Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind; and  
then, in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a  
*lowsprited* model of a man. Locke.

**LOXODROMICK.** *n. f.* [*loxos* and *dromos*; *loxodromus*, Lat.]  
*Loxodromick* is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb,  
which always makes an equal angle with every meridian;  
that is, when you fall neither directly under the equator,  
nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence  
the table of rhumbs, or the transverse tables of miles, with  
the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may  
precisely find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude,  
is called *loxodromick*. Harris.

**LOYAL.** *adj.* [*loyal*, Fr.]  
Obedient; true to the prince.  
Of Gloster's treachery,  
And of the loyal service of his son,  
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me fot. Shakespeare.  
The regard of duty in that most loyal nation overcame all  
other difficulties. Knollys.  
*Loyal* subjects often seize their prince,  
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence. Dryden.

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.  
Hail wedded love! by thee  
Founded in reason loyal, just, and pure. Milton.  
There Laodamia with Evadne moves,  
Unhappy both! but loyal in their loves. Dryden's Æn.

**LOYALIST.** *n. f.* [from *loyal*.] One who professes uncommon  
adherence to his king.  
The cedar, by the insatiation of the *loyalists*, fell out of  
the homebams. Hewitt's Vocal Færgil.

**LOYALLY.** *adv.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adher-  
ence to a king.  
The circling year I wait, with ampler stores,  
And fter prompt, to hail my native shores;  
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,  
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd. Pope's Odyssey.

**LOYALTY.** *n. f.* [*loiauté*, French.]  
1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.  
Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make  
Our faith meer folly; yet he that can endure  
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,  
Does conquer him that did his master conquer. Shakespeare.  
For truth, for duty, and for *loyalty*. Shakespeare's Rich. III.  
Commitment to law'd the heart  
Of all their *loyalties*. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.  
He had never had any veneration for the court, but only  
such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. Clarendon.  
Abdell faithful found  
Unhaken, unfeudc'd, unterrify'd,  
His *loyalty* he kept. Milton.

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.  
**LEZENGE.** *n. f.* [*lezenge*, French.] Of unknown etymology.  
1. A rhomb.  
The bed-builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a  
mean between too few and too many angles; and through  
the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the  
rhomb or *lezenge*. Watson's Architecture.

2. *Lezenge* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces.

to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wafted.

3. A cake of preferred fruit; both these are to be denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

LP. a contraction for *lorskip*.

LU'BEARD. *n. f.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow.

Y et their wine and their victuals those curmudgeon lubbers

Look up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

LU'BBER. *n. f.* [of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubbed*, said by *Juvénis* to signify in Danish fat.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky loaf; a booby.

For tempest and showers deceiveth a many,  
And ling'ring lubbers loafs many a penic. *Tusser's Husb.*

These canvase the smaller shoals of fish from the main into the havens, leaping up and down, putting like a lubber out of breath. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They clap the lubber Ajax on the shoulder,  
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breast,  
And great Troy shrinking. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*

A notable lubber thou reportest him to be. *Shaksp.*

Tell how the drudging goblin sweat;  
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,  
That ten day labourers could not end;  
Then lies him down the lubber fend. *Milton.*

Venietions do not more uncouthly ride,  
Than did your lubber state mankind buftride. *Dryden.*

How can you name that superannuated lubber? *Congreve.*

LU'BBERLY. *adj.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky.

I came at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and she's a great lubberly boy. *Shaksp. Lear.*

LU'BBERLY. *adv.* Aukwardly; clumsily.

Merry andrew on the low rope copies lubberly the fame tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high. *Dryden's Dedication.*

LU. *n. f.* A game at cards.

E'n' mighty man who kings and queens o'erthrew,  
And mov'd down armies in the fights of In. *Pope.*

To LU'BRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smoothe.

There are aliments which, besides this lubricating quality, stimulate in a small degree. *Arbuthnot on A. vents.*

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the sapaceous remedies, some of which lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To LU'BRICATE. *v. n.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To smoothe; to make slippery.

LU'BRICITY. *n. f.* [Lubricus, Latin; lubricité, French.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation. *Ray on Creation.*

3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.

The manifold impossibilities and lubricities of matter cannot have the same conveniences in any modification. *More.*

He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of universal vanity; and yet the politician is not discouraged at the inconsistency of human affairs, and the lubricity of his subject. *Glanville's Apology.*

A state of tranquillity is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the lubricity of fortune. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. Wantonness; lewdness.

From the lecherousness of these fauns, he thinks that satire is derived from them, as if wantonness and lubricity were essential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

LU'BRIC. *adj.* [Lubricus, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.

Of short thick fobs, whose third ring volleys float  
And roul themselves over her lubric throat,  
In panting murmurs. *Cresshaw.*

I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and lubric-faves of fate, till he is swallowed in the gulph of fatality.

2. Wanton; lewd. [lubrique, French.]

Why were we hurry'd down  
This lubric and audacious age;  
Nay, added fast pollutions of our own,  
To increase the steaming ordures of the stage. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICIOUS. *adj.* [Lubricus, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth.

The parts of water being volatile and lubricious as well as fine, it easily infiltrates itself into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it comes along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Uncertain.

The judgment being the leading power, if it be stored with lubricious opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, and preemptorily resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions.

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